

TO ADVERTISERS.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance to the publisher.

TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or quarterly, or as may be required. The daily and weekly rates will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no exception will be made to this rule.

At the recent debate on the Estimates, and on other occasions, great anxiety was shown by hon. members to have the floating or temporary debt wiped off, and the hon. the Colonial Secretary was congratulated on the progress already made to achieve that very important consummation. With all due deference for the opinions of hon. members who are doubtless possessed of all the financial knowledge requisite for the high position they occupy, we would beg to differ on this point. It would appear that the temporary debt amounts at the present time to \$160,000—not a very large sum, considering the years of financial difficulty that we have waded through. Of this sum \$100,000 are to be wiped off from the taxes of the current year. It is true the interest paid for this \$160,000 is at the rate of 12 per cent., and no doubt that will account in some measure for the uneasiness felt in its continued existence.

But, we ask, what is the renewed confidence in the future of this country money may be had in this city at 8 per cent. Why not, therefore, immediately borrow the requisite amount to clear off the whole debt. It would save to the public exchequer about \$7,000, per annum, and we should have in our possession in hard cash \$100,000. This is a large sum, and one that would work marvels if properly applied at this particular juncture. When the country is just on the rebound, and a very little impetus added would land us safely beyond all future difficulty, and enable us at any time to pay off what in reality is a paltry amount, to us at this moment it is a sum of the utmost importance. The great problem to most men is, not how to get money, but how to dispose of it when secured. Chancellors of the Exchequer are liable to be posed in such a manner, (though very rarely,) hence we must be cautious before laying out our \$100,000 that it may do the greatest good to the greatest number. Let us begin, then, with the Graving Dock at Esquimaux. As our readers have no doubt remarked, the sum of \$100,000 is going a begging in England, crying "who'll come and take me and build a Graving Dock at Vancouver Island. Now, supposing we added our \$100,000 to that sum; we should have \$200,000, sufficient for a large amount of work. It must be remembered that the sum expended would be entirely for labor; that a town would soon spring up at Esquimaux to which an industrious population would be attracted, so that a very great proportion of this sum would very soon be returned to the public purse, besides the immense spring forward that would be experienced by the Colony. As to the ultimate success of the undertaking, there can be no one acquainted with our climate and resources who can doubt that for a moment; the dock would be really the only convenient dock on the Pacific, as it would of course be made of large dimensions to suit Her Majesty's ships which would be brought here, when possible, from all parts of the Pacific, for cleansing and repairs. In relation to casual work we are secure of all north of the Bay City, for although there are differential duties in respect to materials used on American ships repaired in a foreign port, still we shall be understood when we say that this would not act as a bar in most cases; in the case of all other foreign vessels such a restriction does not exist. We may safely calculate, then, that the dock would be a paying concern. Why not, then, let a company of our own citizens take the matter up and raise sufficient capital amongst themselves which, with the Home grant, might be supplemented by our own Government if required, and so secure the completion in the shortest possible time. Another undertaking of nearly equal importance to the Colony is the completion of the Eagle Pass road, and another road (yet undiscovered, but well understood to exist) through the Selkirk range. Let us premise that the Eagle Pass road is esteemed the best road yet discovered through which the wagon road or railroad to Canada can pass; hence, if the Kootenay diggings and Big Bend diggings did not yield the results anticipated, the money would still be well invested; but suppose a tithe of what is stated in relation to these gold fields is correct, we have a most magnificent opening for the outlay of a portion of our \$100,000; we should afford employment to a number of hardy fellows who will be moving in search of employment, and may be attracted over the Sound or to California in the absence of any employment in this Colony. By such a route we should oppose the Americans with the cost of transit in our favor, and beat them for most articles, out of the market. We should in suchwise not only serve our commercial men but

also our agriculturists, who would in some cases have a market thus brought to their doors. We cannot overestimate the importance of an outlet like this for our produce and foreign importations; it would tow the Colony away from the vicinity of financial and political rocks to a sea of prosperity. We have another scheme with which we propose to conclude this article; we allude to the necessity for bringing in a supply of pure and wholesome water to this city, than which we cannot imagine any subject more important to our people. Why not loan the Corporation a sufficient sum to effect this object? The cost would be soon repaid, as a copious supply could be carried to every dwelling of a quality fit for every domestic purpose. The engineering difficulties are not great, and the fall amply sufficient. There can be no doubt that the Government expects to be called upon by the Corporation for some such aid, if we may judge from the language of the Attorney General, when speaking on the subject of the grant to the Fire Companies of this city. He not only suggested the possibility but the mode of payment, which in this case would be fully secured. We have other equally important suggestions to make, which we defer for discussion in another article.

When does the Governor intend to make part of the Council Election? It is inquired whether the intention of the Government to introduce a measure to render the members elective or not? The fencing of Mr. Crease and the absurd excuse of Mr. Trutch about the question not being courteous to the Governor, indicates but little intention on the part of the Executive Council to bring in the promised measure. In short, if anything at all is indicated it is that the declaration of the Governor in his opening speech was only a piece of trifling with the public. Mr. Young undertook to supply information on the subject; but that has not come down. Now, what are we to think of Governor Seymour and his promises? One naturally concluded that the opening speech indicated the policy of the Government, and the measures which it intended to carry through the Council. But Governor Seymour's opening speech promises fairly to be nothing more than a sham, a delusion, and a snare. The session is nearly at an end; but one of the most important measures promised not only in the opening speech, but before by the Governor, is delayed to the last moment, and, without doubt, to find in the chapter of accidents or procrastination the means to withhold even the semblance of representation from the people. Let it be so, if the Governor and Government will it. But let the people recollect that if the session closes without an Ordinance making the popular members elective, and confirming the franchise to British subjects, the Imperial Parliament will not close till July or August, and that a petition from Cariboo to Comox will have ample time to be signed, transmitted and heard in the Reformed Parliament. FREEMAN.

By Electric Telegraph.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Pat Hunt, a well known omnibus proprietor formerly, died yesterday.

Ann Griffin sues Wm McCoilin for \$10,000 damages for alleged breach of promise.

Capt J R Burns sues Mr Robert J W Brummagin, J E Brett, Gus A Brett and W G Brett, to recover fifty thousand dollars damages for alleged false imprisonment. The suit grows out of an action against plaintiff, as master of the bark Mary Bell Roberts, to recover \$143,467, alleged to have been collected by Capt Burns as agent, and misappropriated by him. Said case resulted in Burns' favor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 29.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt at 11:37 a. m. to-day.

A grand velocipede tournament took place at the Mechanics' Pavilion yesterday, the Rev Dr Scudder carrying off the laurels.

A private telegram, dated Sydney, Jan 2nd, was received on Saturday by way of Gaul, representing the grain harvest in Australia as abundant, and quoting wheat at 16s 6d per 100 lbs, an unusually low figure.

Eastern States.

New York, Jan 29.—The Herald has the following communication, signed "W."—"Seeing contradictory statements furnished regarding the fact or otherwise of an order having been issued from the War Department to General Banks, shortly after the fall of Vicksburg, directing him to relieve Grant, I have to state the facts of the case and thus settle this much vexed question. While Gen. Grant was operating in front of Vicksburg, I was employed as clerk in Secretary Stanton's office in the War Department. Stanton wrote two orders, directing me to take two copies, one for telegraphing and one for filing. The first of these orders was addressed to General Banks, directing him to proceed at once to Vicksburg and relieve General Grant. The second order was addressed to Grant, directing him to turn over his command to General Banks upon the arrival of the latter, who had been ordered to relieve him. I do not pretend to have the wording of these orders, but have given, however, their exact substance. They should be on file in the War Department, unless they have been since destroyed. I will state further that copies of these orders to be transmitted by telegraph were sent to the War Department telegraph office by order of Secretary Stanton. These copies should be on file in the latter office.

Boston, Jan 28.—A petition against the confirmation of the Alabama Treaty has been placed at the Merchant's Exchange for signatures.

Central America.

New York, Jan 28.—The Alaska, from Panama on the 20th, has arrived.

The expedition that went in search of gold to the Ocos Islands, has returned unsuccessful and disgusted.

Frequent earthquakes occurred in Guatemala during December.

War is probable between San Salvador and Honduras.

Nothing is known in Honduras of the projected railway talked of in New York.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the life of President Guzman, of Nicaragua.

Nothing is known of Cushing's mission.

County Court.

(Before Hon. A. F. Pemberton.)

THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1869.

Beall & Fitzpatrick v. Burnaby.—Suit brought to recover damages for breach of contract in failure to deliver land alleged to have been sold plaintiff by defendant. The case was tried by a jury, who returned a verdict for the plaintiffs—damages, \$250. Mr Wood, instructed by Mr Courtney, for the plaintiffs; Mr McCraith, instructed by Penakes & Davis, for defendant. Notice of application for a new trial was immediately given, and proceedings stayed.

Shook v. Shook.—Barratment summons; one week given defendant, which to pay amount of indebtedness.

Dobbin v. Lyons.—Ditto, ditto.

Court adjourned until Friday [to-day] at 11 o'clock.

A Beacon of Health.

The good things of this world have each their appointed mission. It is the mission of HOSSETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to prevent and relieve a great variety of ailments.

For twelve years its success as a protective and a remedy has been without check or drawback. It is strong negative evidence of this fact, that the efficacy of the article as a specific for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, nervousness, general debility, and intermittent fevers, has never been questioned.

As proof positive of its infallibility in such cases, the statements of public men whose names are familiar as household words, have from time to time been given to the world.

If its reputation is not founded in facts, then truth is a shadow, and the utterances of conscientious citizens are of no more value than "dicers oaths."

And what is its reputation? Let the progress of its sales answer the inquiry. Wherever it is sold, bottles of Hostetter's Bitters are significantly ex-1855, five hundred—paralleled increase of consumption seems impossible.

Its preparation has been imitated. Where are the imitators? Echo answers, "Where?" To the "limbo" of things lost on earth, they are either gone or going. Peace be with them!

FRED PAYNE has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of JOURNAL STREET, just above the Miner's Saloon.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A BISCUIT MAKER; ALSO, A PLOUGHMAN. Apply to T. RUSSELL, Government street.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.

THE FINE PRIGATE-BUILT French ship "JEAN ALISE," will sail for the above port on or about 1st of March. She can accommodate (4) Cabin passengers and sixty (60) Chinese in the Steerage. For further particulars, apply to JER. NAGLE, Office near the Police Barracks.

THOS. CAMERON,

COACH & WAGON BUILDER,

Farriery & Blacksmithing,

HAS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Saddles and Six Mule Team Wagons, of the best material, for sale.

CORMORANT STREET.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Founded in Victoria, B.C., Feb. 24, 1860.

The position of the above Society at the end of 1868, compared with 1867, is as follows:

1867.	1868.
A House.....\$ 950	A House.....\$ 950 00
Land.....275	Land.....275 00
Furniture.....375	Furniture.....375 00
In the Bank.....930	In the Bank.....930 00
Cash on hand.....61	Cash on hand.....267 46
	\$2,581
	\$2,867 46

The following Officers have been elected for the year 1869:

S. D'ARIE, President. W. CAHN, Vice-President.

J. KRIEHLER, Treasurer. J. MEKLE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS: J. C. H. TREHART, F. LELOUIS.

DR. POWELL, Medical Attendant.

Thos. Chauveau, Attendant of the Hospital.

Any person may become a member without distinction of Religion or Nationality.

Every subscriber is admitted to the Hospital free of any charge whatsoever—Doctor, treatment and attendance, with all the comforts of a home secured to them.

Subscribers not wishing to enter the Hospital can consult the Doctor of the Society and get Medicines free of charge.

The Hospital has been thoroughly whitewashed and fumigated.

To celebrate the Anniversary of the Foundation of the French Benevolent Society, a BANQUET will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of February, at 7 o'clock, at the Colonial Hotel. Tickets, \$2 50; to be had from all the Members of the Committee and the attendant of the Hospital.

FOR FORTS TOGASS, WRANGEL AND SITKA.

THE CALIFORNIA, O. & N. STEAMSHIP CO.'s steamer

J. L. STEPHENS

Will sail for the above ports on or about Tuesday next, 16th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to R. BRODRICK, Agent, Union Wharf.

In the Field again!

THE LOVERS OF

GOOD HOME-BREWED ALE

Are solicited to leave their orders at

G. Gowen's New Brewery,

Corner of Yates & Blanchard Sts.,

Or at the Bank Exchange, corner of Yates & Langley sts.

All orders promptly attended to as in bygone years.

Jas 23 m

FLOUR.

Standard and Imperial

Brands.

FOR SALE BY

THOS. LETT STAHLSCHEIDT,

WHARF STREET. fe1 1m

LOST.

ON BEACON HILL, ON SATURDAY afternoon, a young dog, answering to the name of "snipe." Description: Black, with a white breast, white top to his tail and all four feet white. Any one hearing of him will confer a favor on the owner by leaving information at this office.

Victoria, Feb. 8, 1869. fe2 1v

New Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,

VICTORIA, B. C.

Manager, Mr. F. M. Bates

Stage Manager, Mr. F. R. Douglass

The Manager (Mr. F. M. Bates) assures the Public that no pains shall be spared to render each and every performance as near perfection as circumstances will admit.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY

Governor Seymour, C. B.

AND SUITE.

Continued success and Seventh Appearance of the Young, Beautiful and Accomplished

Artiste,

Mrs. F. M. BATES,

And the legitimate Dramatic Company.

FRIDAY.

CASTE.

ESTHER, Mrs. F. M. BATES

And "THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING."

SATURDAY.

THE IRON MASK.

MARIE D'ORANGE, Mrs. F. M. BATES

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Dress Circle and Balcony, \$2 00

Reserved Seats, \$1 25

Plots, \$5 and \$10

Box Office open from 12 to 3.

MECHANICAL LITERARY INSTITUTE.

THE SECOND OF A COURSE OF LECTURES in the above Institute will be given

On Tuesday Evening next, Feb 16,

At 8 o'clock, by the

REV. MR. JENNS.

On Oxygen, Hydrogen and Nitrogen, WITH DEMONSTRATIONS OF BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS.

Admission, 50 cents; Family Tickets, \$2. Members of the Institute, free. Tickets may be obtained from the Librarian.

GRAND SOIREE.

A GRAND SOIREE OF THE

Germania Sing Verein

Will take place on

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,

Monday Evening, February 22, 1869,

AT THE

ALHAMBRA HALL.

Tickets to be had from the Committee and Members of the Society.

COMMITTEE: H. F. Heisterman, J. L. Jungerman, A. Hartnagel, L. Vigilius, Wm. Lohse, Jos. Loewen, fell 1d F. SEILL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

KEYSER & LOWENBERG,

Tobacconists and Cigar Dealers,

HAVE REMOVED FROM THE CORNER of Yates and Government streets to

GOVERNMENT STREET,

Opposite the Colonial Building, and adjoining the Masonic Hall.

Keep constantly on hand the finest brands of

Havana Cigars;

Virginia Tobacco,

(Smoking and Chewing);

Meerschaum and other Pipes;

Pouches;

Cards;

Cigar Cases;

Canes;

Pocket Knives,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

And invite their friends to call and test the quality of their goods.

KEYSER & LOWENBERG,

Government street, adjoining Masonic Hall.

fe2 1m

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

WANTED,

About a dozen Hunters,

Who will be put in a way to make, according to their own industry,

From \$5 to \$50 per day!

and about four months employment guaranteed.

For particulars, apply to

JULIUS SEITZ,

Furrier,

Ja26 1m Johnson street (near Wharf), Victoria, B. C.

TO LOAN.

ONE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

to loan on security.

Apply, by letter, to "Loan," Colonial office, fe4 3t

New Advertisements.

To Visitors from California, Oregon, the Sound, &c.

AT

VICTORIA HOUSE,

CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS,

VICTORIA, V.I.

Will always be found a Large and Choice Assortment of

Dress Goods, Mantles, Millinery, Flowers, Laces, &c

At very Moderate Prices, and of the Latest Styles!

The Goods being Imported from Europe by Express Monthly.

The usual Assortment of Staple Goods, such as:

White and Printed Calicoes, Flannels, Linens, Blankets, Ticking, &c, &c, also on hand in great Variety.

Ja27

Wm. DENNY, Manager.

Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment.

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON

Offer for sale a full assortment of

New Seeds for the Farm and Garden,

The bulk grown by themselves and harvested in prime condition.

The stock of Grasses, Clovers, Lucerne, Trefoil, Turnips, Rape, Mangolds, Carrots, &c., is the most complete, choice and extensive ever offered in this Colony.

Of Garden and Vegetable Seeds, the selection [including all the best kinds in cultivation] is unrivalled, and of

FLOWER SEEDS

Only the most beautiful kinds have been grown.

To arrive per "Prince of Wales," in February.

Garden Ironmongery, Saynor's Cutlery, Iron Hand-Lights, Flower Pots, &c.

Printed Catalogues to be had at the SEED STORE, Occidental Buildings, Fort street, or at NURSERY GROUNDS, Fort street.

Ja28 3nd & w

Scotch House.

A. M'LEAN & CO.

Beg to intimate that their STOCK is now Complete, with a

LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Underclothing, Hosiery,

GLOVES & HATS of every Description.

—ALSO—

BOYS' CLOTHING AND UNDERCLOTHING.

All of which are Imported direct, and which they offer remarkably Cheap.

de3

C. F. BARNARD, M. D. Fresh Garden Seeds.

Mechanical & Surgical Dentist.

OFFICE:—Douglas street, first house on the right South of Fort street.

MOORE & CO.

Have just received

BY EXPRESS,

From the Shaker Garden, Mount Lebanon, New York,

Their Eleventh Annual supply of

Fresh and Reliable

GARDEN SEEDS.

They are guaranteed to be of last year's growth and selected especially for this market by the United Society of Shakers.

For sale by

MOORE & CO.,

Druggists, Yates street.

FLOUR.

STANDARD EXTRA,

FRONTIER MILLS EXTRA.

LARD, in tins and kegs.

OREGON STRAW PAPER, in bales.

For Sale by

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Friday Morning, Feb. 12, 1869.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. A. MCCREA—Wharf street, will sell, at 11 a.m., on the premises, near Mr. Trowce's residence, James' Bay, Household Furniture, Clothing, Books, &c.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

Feb 11—Smsr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Olympia
Steamer Emma, McIntosh, San Juan

CLEARED.

Feb 11—Smsr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Olympia
Steamer Enterprise, Swanson, N Westminster

James Bay Bridge.

Previous to the advent of the gold mines, in 1859, the earlier settlers residing on the northern side of James Bay, gained the outerly side by means of Indian canoes or by a wearisome *detour* via the head of the Bay. In 1850, when it was deemed necessary to construct the Government buildings on the south side of James Bay, a bridge was projected from the foot of Government street to Bird-cage walk, and its construction entrusted to Mr John Morris, C E, who at the same time had in hand the great brick and stone warehouses and stores for the Hudson Bay Company on Wharf street. The bridge was constructed of the best materials then available. It was opened for travel in the fall of the same year, and down to 1867 a constant stream of traffic daily poured across it. In the summer of that year, the Government engineer pronounced it unsafe, and it was ordered to be closed against the passage of vehicles, and it remained closed until the month of November last, when tenders were called for by the Lands and Works Department and a contract for the construction of a new bridge awarded to Mr Wm Emery, of this city. The work was commenced on the 10th of December last, and despite an accident which deprived the contractor of one of his best hands, and of frequent interruptions from inclement weather, it is announced that the last nail will be driven tomorrow. Mr Thomas Speece, well known from his connection with bridges on the Mainland, has superintended the operations from first to last. The bridge is what is termed a truss-bridge; which is explained to mean that from the piles (which average 20 inches in diameter, and are 60 in number), extend arms on which rest wooden caps across these caps run immense stringers, forming the frame of the bridge, iron-bolts and fastened in a most secure manner. The length of the bridge is 638 feet; its width of roadway, 17 feet; width of footwalk, 6 feet; height of structure, 22 feet. The bridge is four feet higher than the structure it has replaced; and the grade of the street at either end is not as steep as formerly. At the Government street end the road has been macadamized in a most workmanlike manner by the chaingang under Superintendent Truran; and the gang is now engaged in grading Birdcage walk at the southern end. The entire work is alike creditable to the Government, the contractor, and the parties superintending its construction, and what is still more creditable, the whole cost will not exceed \$3,800.

'Love's Sacrifice' was produced last evening at the Theatre. The principal characters were sustained by the leading actors of the company. The plot of 'Love's Sacrifice' is commonplace. There are, nevertheless, three roles which when well cast redeem the piece from insipidity. Mrs Bates assumed the character of Margaret Elmore chastely and forcibly, and without the slightest effort to gain admiration, was universally admired. Mr. Bates personated Matthew Elmore feelingly, and although the character does not afford his powers full scope, appeared to good advantage. In the character of Lafont, Mr Fuller made a 'hit,' his personation of the revengeful rival being superb. This evening 'Caste' will be played, and to-morrow evening the company will make their farewell bow. Go on this and to-morrow night and say 'good-bye.'

NOVEL JURY.—Mr Bishop, solicitor for the Kanaka who is charged with cutting his wife, father-in-law, mother-in-law and two children to pieces with an axe, at Nanaimo, has obtained from the Chief Justice permission to summon a jury *de medietate linguae* for the trial of the prisoner. Six Kanakas and six whites will accordingly sit on the jury. But suppose the Kanaka part of the jury do not understand the English language, what will become of the forensic eloquence of learned counsel if repeated through the medium of an interpreter?

The flour markets of Australia and Great Britain appear to be well supplied and the demand for California wheat is light. In Australia the yield has been unusually large and flour sells at \$4.34 50 per barrel. The ruling rate at San Francisco is \$5.00 \$5 50 per barrel. California for many years has disposed of the bulk of her cereals in the markets of Australia and England; but should these markets fail her she will experience great difficulty in disposing of her supplies at a paying figure.

GERMANIA SING VERRIN.—This old and wellknown club will give their annual goings on Monday evening the 22d inst.—anniversary of the birthday of Washington. Alhambra Hall has been selected for the affair, which, if we are to judge from the previous efforts of the same organization, cannot fail in proving brilliant and successful. The committee are Messrs Heisterman, Jungerman, Vigilius, Hartuagel, Lohse and Lowco, from whom tickets may be had.

The Enterprise sailed yesterday morning for New Westminster with 30 passengers. She will return tomorrow.

SINGULAR.—A friend of ours in this city who has followed for some years a calling that compels him to remain in the open air from early in the evening until dawn, is gradually losing the sense of sight in the daytime, while his vision has become so powerful at night as to enable him to see at a great distance objects that are invisible to others.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived at five o'clock last evening. Among her passengers were Mr. Spalding, magistrate at Nanaimo, and Messrs Allport, Prevost, and Ashdown Green. The weather has been fine along the east coast. No sea going vessels are loading at Nanaimo.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—J P Davies & Co. yesterday sold the lot and buildings known as Buckley's Ball Court to Messrs Wallace & Stewart for \$725; house and 1 1/2-acre lot at the head of Passopora street, for \$1100; lot and house on McClure street for \$175.

DENTISTRY.—Persons having decayed or sensitive teeth would do well to call on Dr. Grady, Dentist, at the Colonial Hotel—office, room No. 1. The doctor comes highly recommended, and is a first class operator.

The next lecture before the Mechanic's Literary Institute will be given on Tuesday evening next, the 16th inst., by Rev Mr Jenne. Subject—Hydrogen, Oxygen and Nitrogen.

ACCIDENT.—Mr John Dann, while at work yesterday on a scaffolding in front of Gibbs' new building, fell to the ground and sustained a fracture of one of his shoulder blades. He was taken home.

The schooner Favorite, Capt Gardiner, will sail to-day from Sooke with 150,000 feet of lumber for the Sandwich Islands market.

CATALOGUE SALE.—Mr McCrea will sell the furniture of Capt Franklyn to-day, at the residence of that gentleman, James Bay.

The G S Wright sailed yesterday morning for Portland with a fair freight and a full complement of passengers.

Musical Poetry, don't be affronted,
With such a mixture of contraries;
But with Hume, Macaulay and Tennyson we are confronted
By Concertinas innumerable.
Distracting thought
A big pile of Fiddles—many of them good—
But as well may we associate Jack Shepherd with Hood
Violas, Accordions, Fiddles disjointed,
And Valentines sweet,
Living authors and dead,
We'll soon need have recourse to Combe on the head.
Valentines! Whew!
Mistakes, with such sweeping licences granted,
The essence of sentiment a blime,
Tinsel & representatives of love,
"Qui Vive" February Fourteenth, Sixty-nine.
J23 1m T. N. HIBSEN & CO.

Legislative Council.

Wednesday, Feb. 10th, 1869.

Present.—Hons, Humphreys, Alston, Sanders, Robson, Havelock, O'Reilly, Walkem, Hamley, Drake, Crease, Bushby, Ball, Trutch, Helmcken, Davis, King, Carrall, Wood, Young (presiding.)

FEMALE IMMIGRATION.
Hon Robson had the honor to read the report of the Select Committee on Immigration. The Committee did not think it advisable to make too large a grant under the present circumstances of the Colony; they recommended that the amount applied to assist passages be limited to \$3500, and such assistance be restricted to female domestic servants from 18 to 30 years of age. The number to be brought out should not exceed 40 at one time. The cost of passage and the little incidental expenses for the voyage they had calculated would amount to \$175, of which the Government should pay \$75, the applicant \$50, and the other \$50 would be paid by installments. The period of service to be required would be two years. The Board have the disposal of the Government grant and receive applications for the dissemination of useful information concerning the Colony in Great Britain and San Francisco.

The report was adopted, to be taken up for consideration on Tuesday next.

Hon Crease brought up the Vancouver Island re-conveyance Ordinance, which was read a first time.

DUTY ON CATTLE.

Hon Humphreys moved that a humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that the duty on horned cattle imported into British Columbia be increased to \$5 per head, duty on sheep to \$1 per head. As a rule he was not in favor of protection, but the motion which he placed before them was an exceptional case. The stock raisers on the American side were in a position to drive their cattle and sheep across the line and undersell the farmers of British Columbia. This was owing to the fact that the stock in British Columbia, although rapidly increasing, had up to the present time been very costly to our farmers, and they consequently required and deserved some protection.

Hon Robson seconded the motion; he had held the opinions expressed in the resolution for three years, and he felt more and more convinced it would work well; the additional duty would not affect the price of beef or mutton to the consumer. It was well known that people drove large herds of cattle from the American side into this country at a very little expense, eating up all our rich grasses on which they fattened and paying a large profit; the drivers did not pay anything towards the revenue of the Colony, and the present tax would only be an equitable way of compelling the payment of their contribution. The tax would have the effect of encouraging stock raising in the Colony, and would not interfere with the tariff.

Hon Ball was opposed to any increase in the duty on cattle; the settlers had now got such a start that they were quite able to compete with American drivers. Many settlers were not in a position to raise large herds; Vancouver Island was very deficient in breeding cattle. The impost as applied to sheep would be still worse policy.

Hon Davis—While he differed from the hon mover and seconder of this resolution, he should not descend from his position as a man and a gentleman to make injurious comparisons; he had no doubt the gentleman who introduced the resolution had done so conscientiously, but a measure such as that proposed, although possibly suitable for the Mainland, was quite unsuitable for the Island. The farmers had given up all hope

of success in that way until the duty was taken altogether. He moved by way of amendment that yearlings be admitted duty free.

Hon O'Reilly differed from the two last speakers in thinking that it would make no difference in the price of meat; it would make no difference whatever if the duty was raised to \$10 per head on horned cattle; the farmers on the Mainland required some protection.

Hon Ring thought the duty should be reduced instead of increased; the result would be an increase in the price of beef and mutton; all the prime necessities of life should be admitted duty free.

Hon Sanders did not believe it would increase the price of food, and he thought our farmers were entitled to protection.

Hon Crease would vote neither for the resolution or the amendment; the tariff ought not to be touched. People had completed their arrangements for business on the basis of the present tariff, and it would cause very great inconvenience to make any change at present—it would alter the general course of trade.

Hon Helmcken said the importation of yearlings would give a great impetus to stock raising in this Colony; they would be brought over here to fatten for the market also.

On a division, the amendment of hon Davis was lost, and the resolution of hon Humphreys carried.

Hon Alston moved that an humble address be presented to His Excellency, the Governor, respectfully requesting him to issue a Commission to enquire into and report upon the best system of administering Indian affairs, and of managing their Reserves. The motion affected 50,000 people in this Colony. In every civilized country where the natives had been dispossessed of their lands, the obligation of protecting them had been always recognized, and in every such section a special department had been created to look after their affairs. In this Colony there was no Indian administration; but that had not arisen from any apathy on the part of the Government. The kindly sympathy of Sir James Douglas was well known; and if Gov. Kennedy had not been removed he would not doubt have taken proper measures for their protection. Our present Governor has taken a lively interest in their affairs. The great want was the absence of machinery, which prevents Government from effecting all that could be desired. It was true that under the rule of the Hudson Bay Company there was no such administration; but they treated the Indians kindly, and were kindly treated by them in return; they had prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquor, but when the population increased the white man brought along with him that deadly poison and from that time the Indians began to diminish. He was ready to admit that the Indian was destined to disappear before the advance of the white man, but we who boast of our power and our virtue should teach the poor Indian, by example, some of that vaunted attribute of the Anglo-Saxon race. He had no disposition to be sentimental, but his impression of the aborigines of this Colony was that they were faithful, patient and ingenious, and he (hon Alston) denied that the Indian could not be improved. The native population of this Colony contributed largely to the revenue, and hence deserved more attention, and they doubtless would have insisted upon it had it not been for their tribal differences which prevented co-operation. The amount contributed by the Indians amounted to about one-fourth of the entire revenue, and to show our gratitude for so large a contribution we put them down on the Estimates for \$500, which was intended to cover all the expenditure for every purpose in their behalf. With such an expenditure we expected the Indian to acquire all the knowledge we possessed, and consequently when the poor creatures, terribly ignorant of the character of their crime, were convicted of murder they were arraigned before a Judge who assumed the black cap and pronounced the dreadful sentence that launched them into eternity, and invoked the mercy of God upon their souls. We did not attempt to teach them, but sternly inflicted punishment when they did anything that we did not think right. We should have an Indian Agent who would visit every tribe and hear their complaints, and to whom they could look for justice and protection. Such an Agent would be a valuable aid to the Government in their transactions with the Indians, and would be the means of preventing many of the catastrophes and the wholesale destruction by disease that occurred from time to time amongst the Indian tribes. Such a system had been attempted; as for instance, it was known that there was no wood on the reserve at the other side of the harbor, and the poor Indians there were hardly able to procure sustenance; he therefore, in conjunction with others had, in 1863, attempted to lease portions of the reserve, applying the proceeds of such leases to the use of the Indians; in this they had in a considerable degree succeeded when Governor Kennedy interfered under the impression that the commission was illegal. One portion of the scheme was to remove the Indians from the vicinity of the town with the exception of those married to white men, or domestic servants, as the Indian men constantly degraded themselves with drunkenness and gambling, and the women with prostitution; and all this with a stone's throw of places of worship and all the other indications of the highest state of civilization.

Hon King—He would willingly support the motion of hon Alston, and ventured to add that the thanks of the Council were due to him for having brought the subject before them. With respect to what he (hon Alston) said about the terror impressed by the exhibition of the black cap, he would add, that it was a strange and unusual display in a court of justice; the cap was here suspended in a strange proximity to the glorious Arms of England—England whose mild policy assumes every man to be innocent until proved to be guilty by verdict. The cap was highly suggestive of anticipated doom; there being the dismal symbol of death in all its horrid pomp. The so-called civilization instead of doing good here, encouraged the worst forms of vice, and he would add what he before had said, that corrupted civilization was the worst form of barbarism.

Hon Humphreys agreed most heartily with the hon introducer of the motion; the treatment of the Indians was a disgrace to the country. He had known of Indians being driven away from their cultivated patches by white men; those little patches had been cultivated by them long before the white man had arrived in this country.

Hon Robson—There could only be one feeling on the subject, that of deep regret for the past and a deep sense of responsibility for the future. The British Government recognized the right of the aborigines to protection. They were not like other nations that ignored such right. We were assumed to come as civilized, and our connection would not act upon them for better or worse; the latter predominated and were thus civilizing them of the face of the earth. We introduced the white man's vices, which were certain destruction to the Indian. In relation to smallpox we naturally moved

them away from us as far as possible with a view to self preservation, but this removal had killed off half the Indians they had been placed in proximity with on two occasions. There were a few isolated cases of practical good that had been done to the Indians. The Supreme Courts of this Colony were a solemn mockery. (Cries of no, no.) The poor Indian was condemned for offences against our laws which were not offences against his own. In order to be able to administer British law we should make the Indian reasonably acquainted with the meaning of it. They were brought before our Judges, who were decked out in a most extraordinary manner according to their ideas; tried, condemned and hanged in many cases without counsel having been provided for them. The establishment of some mode of administering Indian affairs was absolutely necessary, but whatever it was it should be simple.

Hon Walkem—The allusions made touching the administration of the law in relation to Indians were mis-statements. The courts had gone to the extreme in providing counsel for Indians; they were always ready to confess their guilt, and they knew very well what murder was. The main cause of crime amongst the Indians was drunkenness.

Hon Helmcken perfectly agreed with hon members that the white man was vain, arrogant and deceitful. His main characteristic was to stuff his own ideas down the throat of the Indian whether that individual liked it or not. He (hon Helmcken) had no regret for the past; he did not know what God would do, although the member for New Westminster seemed to be so well informed on that point, but he saw that they were determined to make an Anglo Saxon of the Indian. The arrogant, vain, deceitful white man had cast a longing eye on the Indian reserves, with the desire of taking them away from the poor Indian. He had only been informed the other day that some people were desirous of changing a piece of land at Cadoro Bay for the Indian reserve. He did not say that the present motion had anything to do with that, but it was a remarkable coincidence. As far as the Indians were concerned they had always been well treated. Let them show him another country where they had been near so well treated as they were in this Colony. We had neither Indian wars nor tumults. They were perfectly at liberty to go where they liked. Indian agencies had always been corrupt; they had been the cause of all the quarrels, and took care to secure the spoils resulting from those quarrels. He had no objection to the Indian commission, but if they intended to educate the Indian like a white man, he would like to know if that education was to be non-sectarian. They could not teach the Indian religion since he had been constantly surrounded by men who took him in hand by turns, telling him that the previous instructor was 'cultus' and that he the last in turn, was the only man who could show him the way to heaven. We would make them pull down their shanties, go to school and do what we thought was right; all this interference would show the Indian that he was not the same as other people, and the result would be trouble of a very serious character. The glorious Anglo-Saxon race had attempted to civilize them by flogging their women. Thrash the devil out of the Indian by all means, although he could not help thinking there was more of the Satanic element in the white man. They might go on framing systems for the benefit of the Indian, but he thought it was better to leave him alone. Gentlemen knew nothing about it; the Indian had improved wonderfully of late years by contact with the white man. They should have seen the Indians as he had seen them fifteen years ago, and then they would understand the advantage of letting them alone. They naturally derived both good and evil by contact with the white man. The Indian was well off; he could do what the white man could not; he could get food whenever he wanted it, which was more than the great and glorious Anglo Saxon race could do for him. It was not whiskey, nor because they came in contact with us, that was the cause of the disappearance of the Indian, but it was well known to all medical men in the Colony, it was syphilis, a gift from that great and glorious Anglo Saxon race that gentlemen vaunted so high. If a committee was appointed he trusted the Governor would take care that there was none of the clerical element mixed with it, the committee should be composed of men who had no axes to grind.

Hon Ball—No good could result from such a motion. Were we perfectly prepared to pay the Indians for the lands? That was the question. If they confined the Indians to certain tracts of land it would be making a sort of civilized slaves of them; they would never be happy when their liberty was taken away from them, and such treatment created the desire for ardent spirit. In reply to the statement that the Indians were driven away from certain patches of land, that was true, but it was because they were encroaching on the lands of the white man when their own reserves were comparatively uncultivated.

Hon Trutch maintained that our system of treatment of the Indians was more humane than in any other country. Our laws entitled them to all the rights and privileges of the white man; they had thrived under them and had vastly improved in every respect by contact with the white man. The laws when applied to the Indian were always strained in his favor. The commission might be of some value to the country, so he would vote for it.

Hon Crease—So far from the law having been badly administered the Judges had generally gone out of their way to advocate the cause of the Indian. It was the fashion nowadays to make misstatements in relation to our Judges and our Courts of law; he thought that a very bad sign, particularly when the names of Judges are bandied about in a manner that was highly improper; things had come to such a pass that it was time some one who had the courage should stand up and vindicate the administration of the law.

The resolution was carried.
The Reports from the Committee on Drawbacks, Ship Stores and Pilotage, were read and adopted. Ordered to be brought up in Committee on the Drawback Bill.

Hon Helmcken moved that all voyages to foreign ports be considered of not less than 40 days duration. In adopting the resolution to furnish ship stores free of duty, the Government would not lose anything, but the people would gain a great deal because purchases of other articles would be made, and the revenue would be increased. It was only that morning that he had asked the purser of one of the boats, who said that he had formerly purchased from \$1000 to \$1500 per month when he obtained his stores free of duty, but now he only bought what he was absolutely compelled to take. If the duties were remitted, they would be able to procure them cheaper here than elsewhere. In England all foreign going vessels were allowed their stores duty free, although they were nominally allowed to occupy so many days on the passage; hence to accord with that law he had inserted 40

days, as that would comply with the regulations of the Board of Trade in England.

Hons Walkem and Drake followed on the same subject, confirmatory of the views of hon Helmcken. Hons Hamley and Crease opposed. The resolution was ultimately adopted.

THE DRAWBACKS BILL.

The Drawbacks Bill was read a second time and ordered for committee on Monday next.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

After some debate in Committee, during which the whole of hon. Helmcken's amendments were adopted, the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

THE GRATING DOCK.

In reply to hon. Helmcken, hon. Trutch said that the correspondence between the Executive and the Imperial Government was still in progress, but he might say that the Lords of the Admiralty were prepared to give £20,000 from the Colonial Dock fund to any company prepared to carry out the scheme. An English company had entertained the idea, but in what position the matter stood now he could not say.

The Council then adjourned till 1 p. m. on Monday.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—With the darkening days and changing temperatures the digestion becomes impaired, the liver disordered, and the mind depressed unless the cause of the irregularity be expelled from the blood and body by an alternative like these Pills. They go directly to the source of the evil, thrust out all impurities from the circulation, reduce distempered organs to their natural state, and correct all defective or contaminated secretions. Such easy means of instituting health, strength, and cheerfulness should be in the possession of all whose stomachs are weak, whose minds are much harassed, or whose brains are overworked. Holloway's Pills essentially a blood tempering medicine whereby its influence reaching the remotest fibre of the frame, effects a universal good.

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BY ORDER OF

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THIS DAY
On Friday, Feb. 12,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A.M.

J. A. MCCREA

is instructed to sell, on the premises,
Near Mr Trowce's residence, James' Bay,

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Household Furniture,

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Consisting in part of:

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Monday, Feb. 22, at 11 o'clock a.m.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF
BALANCES.

J. A. McCrea, instructed by his
various consignees, will hold his last
sale at his rooms.

The Merchandise offered will consist
in part:

China Rice,

Various kinds of Fine Tobacco

London Soap, S. I. Sugar,

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And the Fixtures of the Store

One large Tilton & McFarlane Safe,
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One Patrick Safe, with patent lock
One Office Desk, One Private Desk,
Chair, Copy Press, Shelves, &c. In
fact, everything goes. fe12

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Cash advances made on Consignments.

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J. P. Davies & Co. will sell, at their
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next, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock a.m.,
the following Liquors, to close consignments:

7 casks Port Wine [various marks]
2 " Fine Dry Sherry
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[W] — cases Sherry Wine in bottle
About 30 cases Champagne
— bbis [Keyboard] Holland Gin
— casks Port [Single Grape]
— cases Orange Bitters
— casks Bourbon Whiskey
— cases Ale and Porter [pts and qts]
— casks Hennessy Brandy

fe12 J. P. DAVIES, Auctioneer.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE—Credit Sale.

J. P. Davies & Co. will sell, at Sales-
room, Wharf street, WEDNESDAY,
Feb. 17, a straight Invoice of Beaver
Clothing, Cassimer Overshirts, Baltic,
Cloth, White and Heavy Shirts, Boots
and Shoes, Underclothing in every
variety; 70 dozen Hats, in all colors
and makes; Suits, Boys' Clothing,
Ladies' Underclothing, 50 dozen as-
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verness Capes, Ladies' Cloaks, Blue
Navy Cloth, Blue Serge, Buck Gloves
and Mittens, &c.
Particulars in time. fe4

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A PURE AND POWERFUL TONIC

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PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.

Prevents Fever and Ague and Billious Remittent Fever

Fortifies the System against Malaria and the evil

effects of unwholesome water; invigorates

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Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous

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Spasms, and all complaints of either

sex arising from Bodily Weak-


nesses, whether inherent in

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seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from lending physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well-known public persons:

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet and have cured my mother of her stomach troubles. She has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the greatest medicine I ever experienced. They are pure, and they give us the best of health. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Hendache, Sick Hendache, Four Monthch.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.
 DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you *what*
 complaints I have cured with your Pills better than
 to say all that we are troubled with a purgative than
 the place great dependence is placed on the rectal
 cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and be-
 lieving, as I do, that your Pills afford us the best we
 have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1856.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly
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Yours with great respect, **EL. W. PREBLE.**
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.
From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.
Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the

cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I
 mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at
 length procured a medicine so worthy the confidence of
 the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
 Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1866. }

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and
 hospital practice, and have been so much pleased
 with the results, that I cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic
 we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is
 quick and decided, consequently they are an ad-
 vantage in all cases of *biliousness*.
 Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious dis-*
ease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to
 them. Very respectfully, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
 Physician in Charge.

Dysentery, Diarrhea, Relax, Worms.
From Dr. J. G. Green's of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhoea. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.
From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church.

Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to

**Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression,
Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy,
Paralysis, Fits, etc.**

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have

found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it, for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are more so. I believe confidence is the origin of the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

*From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife,
Boston.*

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotics of the natural secretion when the liver is partially oppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the

best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism.

had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I have been completely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Bolton Row, 5, Deco, 1855.

DR. AYLEY: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that has afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is nevertheless a highly poisonous substance, with consequences that frequently follow the incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

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PANCREATIC EMULSION, and **PANCREATINE** in powder, containing the active principle obtained from the pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected.

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valids and children, supplying the elements for the
formation of bone.

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